***Manuscript***

**Larger but younger fish when growth compensates for higher mortality in heated ecosystem**

Max Lindmarka,b,1, Malin  Karlssona, Anna Gårdmarkc

a Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources, Institute of Coastal Research, Skolgatan 6, 742 42 Öregrund, Sweden

b Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources, Institute of Marine Research, Turistgatan 5, 453 30 Lysekil, Sweden

c Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources, Skolgatan 6, SE-742 42 Öregrund, Sweden

1 Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. Current address:

Max Lindmark, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources, Institute of Marine Research, Turistgatan 5, 453 30 Lysekil, Sweden, Tel.: +46(0)104784137, email: max.lindmark@slu.se

**Keywords**: body growth, size-structure, size-spectrum, mortality, climate change

Abstract

Ectotherms are often predicted to “shrink” with global warming, in line with general growth models and the temperature-size rule (TSR), which predict smaller adult sizes with warming. However, they also predict faster juvenile growth rates, leading to larger size-at-age. Hence, the result of warming on population size-structure also depends on mortality rates and how much also adult size changes. We used data from an artificially heated (+8C) bay in comparison with an unheated area, to analyze how warming has affected body growth, mortality rates and population size-structure of Eurasian perch (*Perca fluviatilis*). In the heated bay, body size was larger for all ages and growth faster for all sizes, resulting in larger size-spectrum exponent (greater proportion of large fish) – despite higher mortality. Hence, to understand how warming alters species size-structure, and thus ecological interactions and dynamics, it is critical to account for warming-induced changes in both mortality and growth rate.

Introduction

Ectotherm species, constituting 99% of species globally1,2, are commonly predicted to shrink in a warming world3–5. Mean body size responses to temperature may however be uninformative, as the size-distribution of many species spans several orders of magnitude. Warming can even shift size-distributions without altering mean size; for example, if increases in juvenile size-at-age outweigh the decline in size-at-age in adults, which is consistent with the temperature size-rule, TSR6. Resolving how warming induces changes in population size-distributions may thus be more instructive7, especially for inferring warming effects on species’ ecological role, biomass production, or energy fluxes8. This is because key traits such as metabolism, feeding, growth, mortality scale with body size9–14. Hence, as the value of these traits at mean body size is not the same as the mean population trait value15, the size-distribution within a population thus matters for its dynamics under warming,

The population size distribution can be represented as a size-spectrum, which generally is the frequency distribution of individual body sizes16. It is often described in terms of the spectrum slope (slope of individuals or biomass of a size class over the mean size of that class on log-log scale16–18) or simply the exponent of the power law individual size-distribution16. The size-spectrum thus results from temperature-dependent ecological processes such as body growth, mortality and recruitment10,19. Despite its rich theoretical foundation20 and usefulness as an ecological indicator21, few studies have evaluated warming-effects on the species size-spectrum in larger bodied species (but see Blanchard *et al.*21). There are numerous paths by which the species size-spectrum could change with warming19. For instance, the clearest consequence of TSR for the size-spectrum is a decline in maximum size. However, unless warming also alters the relative abundances of juveniles and adults, the same number of adults will accumulate in a smaller size-range, resulting in a less steep slope of the size-spectrum. Warming can also lead to elevated mortality, which truncates the age-distribution towards younger individuals22. Increased growth rates can however counter the effects of mortality on abundance-at-size, unless only small individuals benefit from warming23,24. Growth rates can increase due to physiological responses to higher temperatures, or reduced density-dependence following warming-induced mortality, or both. Hence, the effect of warming on the size-spectrum depends on several interlinked processes affecting abundance-at-size and size-at-age. Yet, while warming effects on ectotherm body growth have been thoroughly studied6,24,25, those on mortality in wild populations have not to the same extent, nor their joint consequences for population size-spectra in warming environments.

We used data from a unique, large-scale 23-year-long heating-experiment of a coastal ecosystem to quantify how warming changed fish body growth, mortality, and the size structure in an unexploited population of Eurasian perch (*Perca fluviatilis*, ‘perch’). We compare fish from this enclosed bay exposed to temperatures 5-10 above normal (‘heated area’) with fish from a reference area in the adjacent archipelago (Fig. 1). Using hierarchical Bayesian models, we quantify differences in key individual- and population level parameters, such as body growth, asymptotic size, mortality rates, and size-spectra, between the heated and reference coastal area.

Results

Analysis of fish (perch) size-at-age using the von Bertalanffy growth equation (VBGE) revealed that fish cohorts (year classes) in the heated area both grew faster initially (larger size-at-age and VBGE parameter) and reached larger predicted asymptotic sizes than those in the reference area (Fig. 2). The model with area-specific VBGE parameters (, and ) had best out of sample predictive accuracy (the largest expected log pointwise predictive density for a new observation; Table S1), and there is a clear difference in both the estimated values for fish asymptotic length () and growth rate () between the heated and reference area (Fig. 2B-E). For instance, the distribution of differences between the heated and reference area of the posterior samples for and only had 11% and 2%, respectively, of the density below 0, illustrating that it is unlikely that the parameters are larger in the reference area or similar in the two areas (Fig. 2C, E). We estimated that fish in the heated area had a 16% larger asymptotic length than in the reference area (, , given as posterior median with 95% credible interval) and 27% larger growth coefficient (). Corresponding estimates of the third parameter in the VBGE were , and .

In addition, we found that the initial growth rate (at small size) was higher in the heated area and that the decline in growth with length was steeper in the reference area (Fig. 3). The best model for growth () had area-specific parameters (Table S2), and we found even stronger support for differences in growth parameters between the areas (Fig. 3). Initial growth was estimated to be 18% faster in the heated than in the reference area (,), and growth of fish in the heated area had a 4% lower decline with length than in the reference area (, ). The distribution of differences of the posterior samples for 𝛼 and *θ* both only had 0.3% of the density below 0 (Fig. 3C, E), indicating high probability that growth rates have differentiated between the heated and reference area.

By analyzing the decline in catch-per-unit-effort over age, we found that the instantaneous mortality rate (rate at which log abundance declines with age) is higher in the heated area (Fig. 4). The overlap with zero is 0.1% for the distribution of differences of posterior samples of and (Fig. 4C). We estimated to be and to be , which corresponds to annual mortality rates of 53% in the heated area and 47% in the reference area.

Lastly, analysis of the size-structure in the two areas revealed that the faster growth rates for fish of all sizes, which lead to a larger size-at-age, outweigh the higher mortality rates in the heated area, such that the size-spectrum exponent is larger in the heated area (Fig. 5A). However, in contrast to the results on size-at-age, growth and mortality, the differentiation is not as strong statistically, as the 95% confidence intervals overlap. That said, because of this faster growth, the heated area both has the largest individuals and an overall larger proportion of large individuals (Fig. 5C).

Discussion

Our study provides strong evidence for warming-induced differentiation in growth, mortality, and size-structure in a natural population of an unexploited, temperate fish species exposed to 5-10 above normal temperatures for more than two decades. While it is a study on only a single species, these features make it a unique climate change experiment, as experimental studies on fish to date are much shorter and long time series exist mainly for commercially exploited fish species (and fisheries exploitation affects size-structure both directly and indirectly by selecting for fast growing individuals)26. While factors other than temperature could have contributed to the elevated growth and mortality, the temperature contrast is unusually large for natural systems (i.e., 5-10 , which can be compared to the 1.35 change in the Baltic Sea between 1982 and 200627). Moreover, heating occurred at the scale of a whole ecosystem, which makes the findings highly relevant in the context of global warming.

Interestingly, our findings contrast with both broader predictions about declining mean or adult body sizes based on the GOLT hypothesis5,28, and with intraspecific patterns such as the TSR (temperature-size rule; Atkinson6). The contrasts lie in that both asymptotic size and size-at-age of mature individuals, as well as the proportion of larger individuals were larger and higher in the heated area—despite the elevated mortality rates. Since optimum growth temperatures decline with size within species generally under food satiation in experimental studies24, the finding that the asymptotic size and the largest individuals were found in the heated area was unexpected. This suggests that growth dynamics under food satiation may not be directly proportional to those under natural feeding conditions29. Our results suggest that growth changes emerge not only from direct physiological responses to increased temperatures, but also from warming-induced changes in the food web, e.g., prey productivity, diet composition and trophic transfer efficiencies30. Moreover, it also highlights that we need to focus to understanding to what extent the larger size-at-age for juveniles in warm environments that is commonly observed can be maintained as they grow older.

Our finding that mortality rates were higher in the heated area was expected—warming leads to faster metabolic rates which in turn is associated with shorter life span11,31,32 (higher “physiological” mortality). Warming may also increase predation mortality, as predators’ feeding rates increase in order to meet the higher demand of food12,14,33. However, most evaluations of the temperature dependence of mortality rates in natural populations stem from across species studies12,13,34 (but see33,35). Across species relationships are not necessarily determined by the same processes as within species relationships. Since a key question for understanding the implications of warming on ectotherm populations is if larger individuals in a population become rarer or smaller36,37, within-species mortality responses to warming need to be further studied. It also requires accounting for effects of warming on growth, and how growth and mortality depend on each other. For instance, higher mortality (predation or natural, physiological mortality) can release intra-specific competition and thus increase growth. In conclusion, understanding how the size- and age-distribution change rather than the mean size is critical for predicting how warming changes species functions and ecological roles7,30,38. Key to do this is to acknowledge temperature effects on growth and mortality and how they interact.

Materials and Methods

*Data*

We use size-at-age data from perch sampled annually from the heated enclosed bay (‘the Biotest lake’) and its reference area with natural temperatures in the years after the onset of warming (first cohort is 1981, and first and last catch year is 1987 and 2003, respectively) to omit transient dynamics and acute responses, and to ensure we use cohorts that only experienced one of the thermal environments during its life. A grid at the outlet of the heated area (Fig. 1) prevented fish larger than 10 cm from migrating between the areas39,40, and genetic studies confirm the reproductive isolation between the two populations during this time-period41. However, since the grid removal in 2004, fish growing up in the heated Biotest lake can easily swim out, meaning we cannot be sure fish in the reference area did not recently arrive from the Biotest lake. Hence, we use data up until 2003. This resulted in 12658 length-at-age measurements from 2426 individuals in 256 net deployments.

We use data from fishing events using survey-gillnets that took place in October in the heated Biotest lake and in August in the reference area when temperatures are most comparable between the two areas40, because temperature affect catchability in static gears. The catch was recorded by 2.5 cm length classes during 1987-2000, and into 1 cm length groups between 2001-2003. To express lengths in a common length standard, 1 cm intervals were converted into 2.5 cm intervals. The unit of catch data is hence the number of fish caught per 2.5 cm size class per night per net (i.e., a catch-per-unit-effort [CPUE] variable). All data from fishing events with disturbance affecting the catch (e.g., seal damage, strong algal growth on the gears, clogging by drifting algae) were removed (years 1996 and 1999 from the heated area in the catch data).

Length-at-age was reconstructed for a semi-random length-stratified subset of individuals each year. This was done using annuli rings on the operculum bones (with control counts done on otoliths), and an established power-law relationship between the distance of annual rings and fish length: , where is the length of the fish, the operculum radius, the intercept, and the slope of the line for the regression of log-fish length on log-operculum radius from a large reference data set for perch42. Back-calculated length-at-age were obtained from the relationship , where is the back-calculated body length at age , is the final body length (body length at catch), is the distance from the center to the annual ring corresponding to age and for perch42. Since perch exhibits sexual size-dimorphism, and age-determination together with back calculation of growth was not done for males in all years, we only used females for our analyses.

*Statistical Analysis*

The differences in size-at-age, growth, mortality, and size structure between the heated and the reference area were quantified using hierarchical linear and non-linear regression models fitted in a Bayesian framework. First, we describe each statistical model and then provide details of model fitting, model diagnostics and comparison.

We fit the von Bertalanffy growth equation (VBGE) on a scale, describing length as a function of age to evaluate differences in size-at-age and asymptotic size: , where is the length at age (, years), is the asymptotic size, is the Brody coefficient () and is the age when the average length was zero. We used only age- and size-at-catch as the response variables (i.e., not back-calculated length-at-age). This was to have a simpler model and not have to account for parameters varying within individuals as well as cohorts, as mean sample size per individual was only ~5. We let parameters vary among cohorts rather than year of catch, because individuals within cohorts share similar environmental conditions and density dependence43. Eight models in total were fitted (with area being dummy-coded), with different combinations of shared and area-specific parameters. We evaluated if models with area-specific parameters led to better fit and quantified the differences in area-specific parameters. The model with all area-specific parameter can be written as:

where lengths are distributed to account for extreme observations, , and represent the degrees of freedom, mean and the scale parameter, respectively. Henceforth, subscripts and are used for the heated and reference area, respectively (except in figures and main text where subscripts are spelled out for clarity). and are dummy variables such that and if it is the reference area, and vice versa. The multivariate normal distribution in Eq. 3 is the prior for the cohort-varying parameters , ,and (for cohorts …,1997) (note that cohorts extend further back in time than the catch data), with hyper-parameters , , , describing the non-varying population means and a covariance matrix with the between-cohort variation along the diagonal (note we did not model a correlation between the parameters, hence off-diagonals are 0). The other seven models include some or all parameters as parameters common for the two areas, e.g., substituting and with . To aid convergence of this non-linear model, we used informative priors chosen after visualizing draws from prior predictive distributions44 using probable parameter values (*Supporting Information*, Fig. S1, S7). We used the same prior distribution for each parameter class for both areas to not introduce any other sources of differences in parameter estimates between areas. We used the following priors for the VBGE model: , , and . *,* , , , were given a prior.

We also compared how growth scales with body size (in contrast to length vs age) in the two areas, by fitting allometric growth models describing how specific growth rate scales with length: , where, the specific growth, is defined as: and is the geometric mean length: . Here we also used back-calculated length-at-age, resulting in multiple observations for each individual. As with the VBGE model, we dummy coded area to compare models with different combinations of common and shared parameters. We assumed growth rates were distributed, and the full model can be written as:

We assumed only varied across individuals within cohorts k and compared two models: one with common for the heated and reference area, and one with an area-specific . We used the following priors, after visual exploration of the prior predictive distribution (*Supporting Information*, Fig. S7, S9): , and . , and were all given a prior.

We estimated total mortality by fitting linear models to the natural log of catch (CPUE) as a function of age (catch curve regression), under the assumption that in a closed population, the exponential decline can be described as , where is the population at time , is the initial population size and is the instantaneous mortality rate. This equation can be rewritten as a linear equation: , where is catch-at-age , if catch is assumed proportional to the number of fish (i.e., ). Hence, the negative of the slope of the regression is . To get catch-at-age data, we constructed area-specific age-length keys using the sub-sample of the total catch that was age-determined. Age length-keys describe the age-proportions of each length-category (i.e., a matrix with length category as rows, ages as columns). Age composition is then estimated for the total catch based on the “probability” of fish in each length-category being a certain age. With fit this model with and without an --interaction, and the former can be written as:

where and are the intercepts for the reference and heated areas, respectively, is the age slope for the reference area and is the interaction between and . All parameters vary by cohort (for cohort ) and their correlation is set to 0 (Eq. 12). We use the following (vague) priors: (where is the population-level estimate for and is the population-level estimate for ) and . and were given a prior.

Lastly, we quantified differences in the size-distributions between the areas using size-spectrum exponents. We estimate the biomass size-spectrum exponent directly, using the likelihood approach for binned data, i.e., the *MLEbin* method in the R package *sizeSpectra*16,45,46. This method explicitly accounts for uncertainty in body masses *within* size-classes (bins) in the data and has been shown to be less biased than regression-based methods or the likelihood method based on bin-midpoints16,45. We pooled all years to ensure negative relationships between biomass and size in the size-classes (as the sign of the relationship varied between years).

All analyses were done using R47 version 4.0.2 with R Studio (2021.09.1). The packages within the *tidyverse*48 collection were used to processes and visualize data. Models where fit using the R package *brms*49*.* When priors were not chosen based on the prior predictive distributions, we used the default priors from *brms* as written above. We used 3 chains and 4000 iterations in total per chain. Models were compared by evaluating their expected predictive accuracy (expected log pointwise predictive density) using leave-one-out cross-validation (LOO-CV)50while ensuring pareto values < 0.7, in the R package *loo*51*.* Results of the model comparison can be found in the *Supporting Information*, Table S1-S4. We used *bayesplot*52 and *tidybayes*53 to process and visualize model diagnostics and posteriors. Model convergence and fit was assessed by ensuring potential scale reduction factors () were less than 1.1, suggesting all three chains converged to a common distribution)54, and by visually inspecting trace plots, residuals QQ-plots and with posterior predictive checks (*Supporting Information*, Fig. S2, S8, S10).

Acknowledgements

We thank all staff involved in data collection. This study was supported by SLU Quantitative Fish and Fisheries Ecology.

Code and Data Availability

All data and R code to reproduce the analyses can be downloaded from a GitHub repository (<https://github.com/maxlindmark/warm_life_history>) and will be archived on Zenodo upon publication.

Author Contributions

ML conceived the idea and designed the study and the statistical analysis. Data-processing, initial statistical analyses, and initial writing was done by MK and ML. AG contributed critically to all mentioned parts of the paper. All authors contributed to the manuscript writing and gave final approval for publication.

References

1. Wilson, E. O. *The Diversity of Life*. (Harvard University Press, 1992).

2. Atkinson, D. & Sibly, R. M. Why are organisms usually bigger in colder environments? Making sense of a life history puzzle. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* **12**, 235–239 (1997).

3. Gardner, J. L., Peters, A., Kearney, M. R., Joseph, L. & Heinsohn, R. Declining body size: a third universal response to warming? *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* **26**, 285–291 (2011).

4. Sheridan, J. A. & Bickford, D. Shrinking body size as an ecological response to climate change. *Nature Climate Change* **1**, 401–406 (2011).

5. Cheung, W. W. L. *et al.* Shrinking of fishes exacerbates impacts of global ocean changes on marine ecosystems. *Nature Climate Change* **3**, 254–258 (2013).

6. Atkinson, D. Temperature and organism size—A biological law for ectotherms? in *Advances in Ecological Research* vol. 25 1–58 (Elsevier, 1994).

7. Fritschie, K. J. & Olden, J. D. Disentangling the influences of mean body size and size structure on ecosystem functioning: an example of nutrient recycling by a non-native crayfish. *Ecology and Evolution* **6**, 159–169 (2016).

8. Yvon‐Durocher, G., Montoya, J. M., Trimmer, M. & Woodward, G. Warming alters the size spectrum and shifts the distribution of biomass in freshwater ecosystems. *Global Change Biology* **17**, 1681–1694 (2011).

9. Andersen, K. H. Size-based theory for fisheries advice. *ICES J Mar Sci* **77**, 2445–2455 (2020).

10. Blanchard, J. L., Heneghan, R. F., Everett, J. D., Trebilco, R. & Richardson, A. J. From bacteria to whales: Using functional size spectra to model marine ecosystems. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* **32**, 174–186 (2017).

11. Brown, J. H., Gillooly, J. F., Allen, A. P., Savage, V. M. & West, G. B. Toward a metabolic theory of ecology. *Ecology* **85**, 1771–1789 (2004).

12. Pauly, D. On the interrelationships between natural mortality, growth parameters, and mean environmental temperature in 175 fish stocks. *ICES Journal of Marine Science* **39**, 175–192 (1980).

13. Thorson, J. T., Munch, S. B., Cope, J. M. & Gao, J. Predicting life history parameters for all fishes worldwide. *Ecological Applications* **27**, 2262–2276 (2017).

14. Ursin, E. A Mathematical Model of Some Aspects of Fish Growth, Respiration, and Mortality. *Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada* **24**, 2355–2453 (1967).

15. Bernhardt, J. R., Sunday, J. M., Thompson, P. L. & O’Connor, M. I. Nonlinear averaging of thermal experience predicts population growth rates in a thermally variable environment. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* **285**, 20181076 (2018).

16. Edwards, A. M., Robinson, J. P. W., Plank, M. J., Baum, J. K. & Blanchard, J. L. Testing and recommending methods for fitting size spectra to data. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* **8**, 57–67 (2017).

17. Sheldon, R. W., Sutcliffe, W. H. & Prakash, A. The Production of Particles in the Surface Waters of the Ocean with Particular Reference to the Sargasso Sea1. *Limnology and Oceanography* **18**, 719–733 (1973).

18. White, E. P., Ernest, S. K. M., Kerkhoff, A. J. & Enquist, B. J. Relationships between body size and abundance in ecology. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* **22**, 323–330 (2007).

19. Heneghan, R. F., Hatton, I. A. & Galbraith, E. D. Climate change impacts on marine ecosystems through the lens of the size spectrum. *Emerging Topics in Life Sciences* **3**, 233–243 (2019).

20. Andersen, K. H. *Fish Ecology, Evolution, and Exploitation: A New Theoretical Synthesis*. (Princeton University Press, 2019).

21. Blanchard, J. L. *et al.* Do climate and fishing influence size-based indicators of Celtic Sea fish community structure? *ICES Journal of Marine Science* **62**, 405–411 (2005).

22. Barnett, L. A. K., Branch, T. A., Ranasinghe, R. A. & Essington, T. E. Old-Growth Fishes Become Scarce under Fishing. *Current Biology* **27**, 2843-2848.e2 (2017).

23. Daufresne, M., Lengfellner, K. & Sommer, U. Global warming benefits the small in aquatic ecosystems. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA* **106**, 12788–12793 (2009).

24. Lindmark, M., Ohlberger, J. & Gårdmark, A. Optimum growth temperature declines with body size within fish species. *Global Change Biology* **28**, 2259–2271 (2022).

25. Brett, J. R., Shelbourn, J. E. & Shoop, C. T. Growth rate and body composition of fingerling sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, in relation to temperature and ration size. *J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can.* **26**, 2363–2394 (1969).

26. Baudron, A. R., Needle, C. L., Rijnsdorp, A. D. & Marshall, C. T. Warming temperatures and smaller body sizes: synchronous changes in growth of North Sea fishes. *Global Change Biology* **20**, 1023–1031 (2014).

27. Belkin, I. M. Rapid warming of large marine ecosystems. *Progress in Oceanography* **81**, 207–213 (2009).

28. Pauly, D. The gill-oxygen limitation theory (GOLT) and its critics. *Science Advances* **7**, eabc6050 (2021).

29. Railsback, S. F. What We Don’t Know About the Effects of Temperature on Salmonid Growth. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* **151**, 3–12 (2022).

30. Gårdmark, A. & Huss, M. Individual variation and interactions explain food web responses to global warming. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* **375**, 20190449 (2020).

31. McCoy, M. W. & Gillooly, J. F. Predicting natural mortality rates of plants and animals. *Ecology Letters* **11**, 710–716 (2008).

32. Munch, S. B. & Salinas, S. Latitudinal variation in lifespan within species is explained by the metabolic theory of ecology. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **106**, 13860–13864 (2009).

33. Biro, P. A., Post, J. R. & Booth, D. J. Mechanisms for climate-induced mortality of fish populations in whole-lake experiments. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **104**, 9715–9719 (2007).

34. Gislason, H., Daan, N., Rice, J. C. & Pope, J. G. Size, growth, temperature and the natural mortality of marine fish: Natural mortality and size. *Fish and Fisheries* **11**, 149–158 (2010).

35. Berggren, T., Bergström, U., Sundblad, G. & Östman, Ö. Warmer water increases early body growth of northern pike (Esox lucius) but mortality has larger impact on decreasing body sizes. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* (2021) doi:10.1139/cjfas-2020-0386.

36. Ohlberger, J. Climate warming and ectotherm body size – from individual physiology to community ecology. *Functional Ecology* **27**, 991–1001 (2013).

37. Ohlberger, J., Ward, E. J., Schindler, D. E. & Lewis, B. Demographic changes in Chinook salmon across the Northeast Pacific Ocean. *Fish and Fisheries* **19**, 533–546 (2018).

38. Audzijonyte, A. *et al.* Fish body sizes change with temperature but not all species shrink with warming. *Nat Ecol Evol* **4**, 809–814 (2020).

39. Adill, A., Mo, K., Sevastik, A., Olsson, J. & Bergström, L. *Biologisk recipientkontroll vid Forsmarks kärnkraftverk (in Swedish)*. https://pub.epsilon.slu.se/11349/ (2013).

40. Huss, M., Lindmark, M., Jacobson, P., van Dorst, R. M. & Gårdmark, A. Experimental evidence of gradual size‐dependent shifts in body size and growth of fish in response to warming. *Glob Change Biol* **25**, 2285–2295 (2019).

41. Björklund, M., Aho, T. & Behrmann-Godel, J. Isolation over 35 years in a heated biotest basin causes selection on MHC class IIß genes in the European perch (Perca fluviatilis L.). *Ecol Evol* **5**, 1440–1455 (2015).

42. Thoresson, G. *Metoder för övervakning av kustfiskbestånd (in Swedish)*. http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:havochvatten:diva-317 (1996).

43. Morrongiello, J. R. & Thresher, R. E. A statistical framework to explore ontogenetic growth variation among individuals and populations: a marine fish example. *Ecological Monographs* **85**, 93–115 (2015).

44. Wesner, J. S. & Pomeranz, J. P. F. Choosing priors in Bayesian ecological models by simulating from the prior predictive distribution. *Ecosphere* **12**, e03739 (2021).

45. Edwards, A. M., Robinson, J. P. W., Blanchard, J. L., Baum, J. K. & Plank, M. J. Accounting for the bin structure of data removes bias when fitting size spectra. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* **636**, 19–33 (2020).

46. Edwards, A. *sizeSpectra: Fitting Size Spectra to Ecological Data Using Maximum Likelihood*. (2020).

47. R Core Team. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing*. (2020).

48. Wickham, H. *et al.* Welcome to the tidyverse. *Journal of Open Source Software* 1686 (2019) doi:https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686.

49. Bürkner, P.-C. **brms** : An *R* Package for Bayesian Multilevel Models Using *Stan*. *Journal of Statistical Software* **80**, (2017).

50. Vehtari, A., Gelman, A. & Gabry, J. Practical Bayesian model evaluation using leave-one-out cross-validation and WAIC. *Stat Comput* **27**, 1413–1432 (2017).

51. Vehtari, A. *et al.* *loo: Efficient leave-one-out cross-validation and WAIC for Bayesian models.* (2020).

52. Gabry, J., Simpson, D., Vehtari, A., Betancourt, M. & Gelman, A. Visualization in Bayesian workflow. *J. R. Stat. Soc. A* **182**, 389–402 (2019).

53. Kay, M. *tidybayes: Tidy Data and Geoms for Bayesian Models*. (2019).

54. Gelman, A., Carlin, J., Stern, H. & Rubin, D. *Bayesian Data Analysis. 2nd edition*. (Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2003).

FiguresMap

Description automatically generated

**Fig. 1.** Map of the area with the unique whole-ecosystem warming experiment from which perch in this study was sampled. Inset shows the 1 enclosed coastal bay that has been artificially heated for 23 years, the adjacent reference area with natural temperatures, and locations of the cooling water intake and where the heated water outlet from nuclear power plants enters the heated coastal area.

Chart

Description automatically generated

**Fig. 2.** The average length-at-age is larger for fish of all ages in the heated (red) compared to the reference (blue) coastal area. Points in panel (A) depict individual-level length-at-age and lines show the global posterior prediction (both exponentiated) without group-level effects (i.e., cohort) from the von Bertalanffy growth model with area-specific coefficients. The shaded areas correspond to 50% and 90% credible intervals. Panel (B) shows the posterior distributions for growth coefficient (parameters (red) and (blue)) and (C) the distribution of their difference. Panel (D) shows the posterior distributions for asymptotic length (parameters and ), and (E) the distribution of their difference.

Diagram

Description automatically generated with low confidence

**Fig. 3.** The faster growth rates in the heated area (red) compared to the reference (blue) are maintained as fish grow. The points illustrate specific growth estimated from back-calculated length-at-age (within individuals) as a function of length (expressed as the geometric mean of the length at the start and end of the time interval). Lines show the global posterior prediction without group-level effects (i.e., individual within cohort) from the allometric growth model with area-specific coefficients. The shaded areas correspond to the 90% credible interval. The equation uses mean parameter estimates. Panel (B) shows the posterior distributions for initial growth ( (red) and (blue)), and (C) the distribution of their difference. Panel (D) shows the posterior distributions for the allometric decline in growth with length ( and ), and (E) the distribution of their difference.

Chart

Description automatically generated

**Fig. 4.** The instantaneous mortality rate () is higher in the heated area (red) than in the reference (blue). Panel (A) shows the as a function of , where the slope corresponds to the global . Lines show the posterior prediction without group-level effects (i.e., cohort) and the shaded areas correspond to the 50% and 90% credible intervals. The equation uses mean parameter estimates. Panel (B) shows the posterior distributions for mortality rate ( and ), and (C) the distribution of their difference.

Chart, line chart

Description automatically generated

**Fig. 5.** The heated area (red) has a larger proportion of large fish than the reference area (blue), illustrated both in terms of the biomass size-spectrum (A-B), and histograms of proportions (C). Panel (A) shows the size distribution and MLEbins fit (red and blue solid curve for the heated and reference area, respectively) with 95% confidence intervals indicated by dashed lines. The vertical span of rectangles illustrates the possible range of the number of individuals with body mass ≥ the body mass of individuals in that bin. Panel (B) shows the estimate of the size-spectrum exponent, , and vertical lines depict the 95% confidence interval. Panel (C) illustrates histograms of length groups in the heated and reference area as proportions (for all years pooled).